

Harding Frowns On Boston Plea For Leviathan

Won't Favor Navy Yard at Expense of Private Plants That Have Spent Big Sums Making Bids

Lets Contract To-day

I. M. M. Surrenders Option and Ship Will Be Nucleus of U. S. Transatlantic Line

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The President is opposed to the extension of government business activities, and for that reason opposed to the Boston navy yard building the liner Leviathan, it was learned at the White House to-day.

Since the Shipping Board asked for bids to reconstruct the former German liner there has been considerable pressure brought to bear on the Administration to designate the Boston navy yard for the work. The President feels that from a strictly business point of view such a procedure would be unfair and unbusinesslike.

Private shipyards have submitted bids ranging as high as \$12,000,000. The lowest bid submitted involved an expenditure on the part of the firm submitting it of \$28,480, and some went as high as \$47,000. The money was spent in making a survey of the liner prior to submitting a bid.

Representations that such work in government yards would relieve the unemployment situation have not carried weight with the Administration. The President feels that, no matter where the work goes, it will relieve the situation and he does not believe that the navy yard should be required to take a chance on the work being done at the navy yard, with no bids of any kind submitted, as compared with bids from private firms.

Against Sectional Favor

A same business-like action would be taken by the bid to the lowest bidder, it was indicated at the White House, and it was pointed out that communists cannot be favored in awarding government work. The President has expressed his opinion to members of the Administration that to designate a bid in favor of a government shipyard would be an unfair business practice.

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Under plans now being worked out by the Shipping Board, the Leviathan when it is reconstructed will form the nucleus of a transatlantic passenger line under the American flag to compete with the largest liner under foreign flags.

P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine, reluctantly has released the board from the purchase of what he maintained was a contract, executed by the old Shipping Board and signed by John Barton Payne, then chairman, when a showing was made to him by Chairman Lasker that the board should have a free hand in disposing of the Leviathan case. It was understood that Chairman Lasker held that the contract with the former board was not binding in fact.

Reconditioning and converting vessel to fuel oil, \$5,395,000; repairs and machinery, \$15,000; equipment of steward's department, \$393,000; allowance for library, \$15,000; cost of removing ship to contractor's yard, including insurance, dry docking for thirty days, and anchorage and repairs, \$527,000; maintenance and guarding for fourteen months during reconditioning, \$450,000; inspection during work of reconditioning, etc., \$255,000.

League Court to Open To-day at The Hague

John Bassett Moore Among International Jurists Who Will Preside Over Sessions

THE HAGUE, Feb. 14.—(By The Associated Press).—The Court of International Justice, created under the terms of the covenant of the League of Nations, holds its first public session here to-morrow, with Chief Justice Loder presiding and a bench composed of a number of international jurists, including John Bassett Moore, of the United States.

The scene of the opening ceremony will be in the great Hall of Justice in the Peace Palace, the imposing edifice which bears on its cornerstone the inscription: "The generosity of Andrew Carnegie dedicated this house to the cause of peace, to be maintained by justice."

The eleven judges and four deputy judges were elected from a list of eighty nominees comprising candidates designated by panels of arbitrators from the states which are members of the Hague Court of Arbitration, or by bodies similarly composed.

Statistics of the court consist of sixty-four articles prescribing that the members of the court be elected for nine years, being eligible for re-election, and prohibiting them meanwhile from exercising any political or administrative function.

The humane necessity of devising some method of caring for non-criminal drug addicts outside of penal institutions is urged by Dr. Ernest S. Bishop in his annual report as consulting physician to the New York State Prison Commission, made public yesterday. Dr. Bishop is one of the foremost authorities in the United States on the narcotic drug problem.

Besides recommending that non-criminal addicts be cared for outside of and away from the influence of prisons, Dr. Bishop in his report proposes that the Prison Commission arrange for a non-partisan review of the subject for the purpose of making possible improvement of methods of handling and treatment within the prisons.

"Along these two lines, in my opinion," he reported, "the immediately urgent avenues of remedy and consideration for your commission in this matter."

Dr. Bishop's report was incorporated in the report of John S. Kennedy, prison commissioner, who noted that Dr. Bishop's two recommendations were approved and an investigation of the whole narcotic drug situation be undertaken. Commissioner Kennedy reported:

"The whole situation as to the handling and treatment of drug addicts in New York City is a deplorable one. The treatment of the criminal addict is certainly not effective, as is shown by the statement of repeaters given below. The non-criminal addict has the choice of two plans if he wishes to be treated for his dreaded habit, or as it is now generally recognized, disease.

Fear of Coal Strike Ebbs; Truce Hinted

Trade unions. They're fraternal organizations run for purposes of mutual benevolence.

Fear of Government Alleged

The miners' delegates freely assert that they believe the "Big Four" attitude to be due to fear of the government. They declare that because of the position of the United States Railroad Labor Board in transportation disputes the "Big Four" leaders are of the opinion that the government would not hesitate to put them in jail on charges of conspiracy should the country's transportation be seriously interrupted as the outcome of a mine and railroad workers' alliance.

With reference to the calling of a strike the report says: "The present contract between the coal operator and the United Mine Workers of America in both the anthracite and bituminous coal fields terminates on March 31. In the event no agreement is reached by April 1, we declare in favor of general suspension of mining operations, such action being subject to a referendum vote of the membership of the United Mine Workers of America, such referendum to be held prior to March 31."

Observers who now view the prospects of a general coal strike as the next move on the fuel chessboard, which has been the subject of much speculation, are not so sanguine. They observe that the position of the pieces does not only because of the new action with regard to the bituminous miners, but also for the reason that there is a strong belief prevalent that a new anthracite agreement can be negotiated with greater ease and more speed than can a bituminous contract, despite the demands of the hard coal workers and the barriers and other more or less warlike preparations now being made in some sections of northeastern Pennsylvania.

These observers point to the fact that the anthracite miners and operators have successfully negotiated agreements for twenty consecutive years without a strike in the industry. In addition they say that the fact that the hard coal operators already have agreed to meet again with the miners, on the basis of the contents of both sides, points at least to some desire for amicable adjustment of their differences.

Compromise is Suggested

At tending somewhat to support these opinions, it was learned definitely from an authoritative local source that the representatives of the anthracite miners are "prepared to meet the operators in a wholly open-minded spirit," possibly even to accepting compromises.

"The bargaining undoubtedly will be hard," it was explained. "But it will be bargaining, and not a delivery of ironclad ultimatums. Each side, of course, will present its maximum demands first, and there will be a lot of noise. Then they'll get down to business."

Another well informed man offered the doubt that the operators will care to interrupt their sale of anthracite to New Yorkers at \$15 a ton on a total production cut of \$3,100 a ton.

If any agreement is reached, it was declared, the anthracite contract is almost sure to come first and if this is the case the union leaders say the anthracite miners will fulfill their contract even though a strike in the bituminous fields might follow. However, the reaching of an anthracite agreement undoubtedly would have a certain beneficial effect on any bituminous negotiations, according to some expectations.

Expect U. S. to Intervene

Should all these beliefs prove wrong considerable faith is placed in the view in time to prevent a general strike or a walk-out either of the anthracite or bituminous miners through action by the President and a Federal commission similar to that taken in previous labor disputes in the coal fields. Certain diplomatic advances already have been made by Secretary of Commerce Hoover, the matter, and although these have not produced definite results thus far, he has given no indication of a desire to wash his hands of the matter.

Woman in Diamonds and Furs Holds Up Taximan

Points Pistol at Chauffeur in Central Park While Two Men Take \$18

Abraham Cohen, 1118 Kelly Street, the Bronx, driver of a taxicab, was held up and robbed of his day's receipts in Central Park late last night by two men and a woman. They compelled him to stand facing a tree with his arms around it and drove away in the cab.

Cohen reported the robbery to police of Arsenal Station. According to Cohen, the bandits were well dressed and the woman, about twenty-five years old, wore a sealskin coat and two diamond rings. Cohen told the police he was compelled by the woman to stand with upraised hands while she held a revolver at his head. The men searched his clothes and abstracted \$18.

Cohen was driving along 116th Street when the three approached and engaged him for a drive through Central Park. When the car reached 102d Street Cohen was attracted by a tap on the window and stopped to inquire what was wanted. His passengers left the cab, he said, explaining that the "young lady" felt ill and wished to walk a short distance. The woman stepped to his side as he sat in the driver's seat and drawing a revolver from folds of her coat ordered him from the box. The robbery occupied less than five minutes, Cohen said.

Husband of Ream Heirces Back At His Job; Joins Firemen

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—Anastase Andreusky, Vonsiatko-Vonsiatko, who recently married a Chicago heiress, Mrs. Marion Ream Stephens, has entered upon the normal life of a citizen at Ridley Park. This was evidenced to-day when he filed an application to join the local volunteer fire company.

Vonsiatko returned to work at the Baldwin locomotive works to-day. Last night he was called upon by Burgess W. J. Johnson, who extended greetings of the townspeople to him and his wife.

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House Committee Favors Extending Alien Law a Year

Proposals for Amendment So Complex Members Quit Trying to Modify System to Eliminate Hardships

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Extension for one year of the immigration restriction act, with no provision for meeting the great volume of protests against the hardships growing out of its present administrative features, was recommended to-day by the House Immigration Committee. The majority members directed Chairman Johnson to introduce a resolution merely calling for continuation of the present law from next June 30, when it would expire, until June 30, 1923.

This action was a complete surprise to all except those who have been following the committee closely for several months—the members who have been working steadily on almost innumerable proposals for amending the law so as to eliminate its seeming unfairness—and it was expected that the committee's recommendation would contain a long list of amendments to the act. The answer, it was declared, is that the committee has let itself become engulfed in the complexities of the many-sided problem until it had reached the point where there was no hope of bringing out a really constructive work before the present restriction law becomes ineffective next June.

Church Dances Advocated

SYRACUSE, Feb. 14.—Dance in your churches and solve the public dance hall problem, was the advice Mrs. A. H. Hildreth, former president of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, gave to the city federation of women's clubs in their quarterly convention here to-day.

"Personal interest of women in the dance hall problem will go a long way toward solving it," she said, and added "One of the best places to hold dances is in your churches."

According to Cables

Paris—with deft fingers, tucks up her frocks, here and there—and achieves a graceful drapery.

In the new Gidding Salons—frocks for luncheon and tea-time, of crepe-satin and chiffon—allow the lovely swirl of their draperies to replace any trimming.

For dinner and dance—a jeweled clasp—or long strands of gleaming pearls—catches up the skirt in front or on the sides.

Lanvin, Jenny, Molyneux—and the other foremost couturiers, are sponsoring the frocks that are draped—and Gidding, always foremost in fashion facts, is introducing them now.

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Lv. New York 2.45 p.m.
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You—fathers, mothers, sons, daughters and in-laws—who have never lived in an strictly family apartment hotel such as the Hotel San Remo, do not know how much it can add to your daily comfort.

The Hotel San Remo is situated very comfortably. It is directly opposite that part of beautiful Central Park, where an automobile driveway winds gracefully around the lake, in front of which is the roadway used exclusively for horseback riders. The entire panorama from the hotel windows is charming. You do not need to leave your window for entertainment if you live at the Hotel San Remo. As present the lake in the park is frozen, and it is a treat to watch the thousands of gay skaters. Just think what an added pleasure it is to live so conveniently, if you are fond of skating.

In the Hotel San Remo dining room, there is always a fine bill of fare from which you may select reasonable dishes to suit your individual taste. There is an eight course dinner served nightly for one dollar and fifty cents. The Club Breakfasts, of which there are ten selections for ten meals, range in price from forty to ninety cents.

Come and be shown through the hotel by my assistants, Mr. John H. Price and Mr. Howard Edwards, who will be glad to take my place if I cannot personally do so.

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